

If a merchant thinks that a few inches of advertising space in a newspaper adequately represents his store—well, the readers of the newspaper are too apt to agree with him!

The Courier-Journal

VOL. CVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,889.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1907.—10 PAGES.

PRICE (THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.)

SENATE FILES

Return to
Secretary of

Did you ever try to wear a waistcoat four or five sizes too small for you?—or to advertise your store or enterprise on the same plan? In either event you will attract notice—of a kind.

The Weather.

Forecast for Thursday and Friday:
Kentucky—Fair Thursday; Friday fair

Indiana—Fair Thursday and warmer in north and central portions; Friday fair and warmer; variable winds, becoming south and fresh.

Tennessee—Fair Thursday and colder in central and east portions; Friday fair and warmer.

THE LATEST.

Trouble is feared at Jackson if the trial of former Judge James Hargis is taken up at this time, as both factions are heavily armed and in town in force. The trial Judge will investigate the prospects for trouble and may ask the Governor to send troops to protect the court and the witnesses. The regular Sheriff was removed on motion of the defense, and efforts were made to select an elisor, but all those suggested have been refused.

Lieut. Gen. Vladimir Pavloff, Military Procurator, was shot to death by a terrorist in the garden of the Military Court building yesterday in St. Petersburg. The assassin was captured after a long chase. He had secured entrance to the garden by disguising himself as a clerk, saying he wished to submit a report to Gen. Pavloff.

An attempt was made by officers from Virginia to kidnap N. J. Wilburn, a Deputy Sheriff of Bell county, who was a member of the posse which captured Frank Ball in the mountains of Virginia, and killed John Lee during the battle. Wilburn was working in Claiborne county, Tennessee, when the attempt was made.

Senator Foust, of Hamilton county, has introduced in the Tennessee Senate a bill to prohibit gambling on horse races in Tennessee. The measure makes it a felony for owners of race tracks to permit betting on a horse race. The penalty is a fine of \$250 to \$500, and imprisonment of one to three years.

A number of reform measures were among the flood of bills introduced in the Tennessee Senate. Gov. Cox, in his farewell message, read in both branches, recommends among other things a new law conforming to national legislation on the subject.

As the result of an explosion at the Eliza Furnaces of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Works at Pittsburgh last night, three are known to be dead, seven are in a hospital with probably fatal burns and injuries, and twenty-four are missing.

President Barnaby, of the United Mine Workers in the Sturgis district, has submitted a proposition to the mine owners, offering to submit to arbitration the trouble which caused the strike of the miners employed by the West Kentucky Coal Company.

Louisville receives \$348,000 for improvement of the Ohio river falls, under the Rivers and Harbors Bill, which has been agreed upon. Of this \$348,000 is to be used to raise the level of the dam, deepening the channel as far up as Madison, Ind.

Because the farmers living along Rural Route No. 2, in Trigg county, refused to receive their mail from a negro carrier, recently appointed, the Post-office Department has discontinued the route and the mail must be received in Courthouse Springs.

Desperate counterfeiters, arrested at Somerset in the act of making spurious coin, admitted that they had formed a plan to dynamite a passenger train and rob the passengers and express car after the wreck.

A committee from the Senate will go to Brownsville to gather evidence regarding the riot in which the negro troops participated. It is believed President Roosevelt will be sustained by the Senate.

The Brownsville matter was postponed yesterday by the Senate at the suggestion of Senator Foraker, who said Senator Tillman, who was indisposed, desired to speak on the subject.

Cincinnati tobacco men probably will furnish the \$2,000,000 necessary to finance the Burley tobacco growers' pool, and officers of the association are now arranging the details of the loan.

The House yesterday began the consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill. An unsuccessful effort was made to knock out the million-dollar appropriation for maneuvers.

Taking of testimony was closed in the so-called Tobacco Trust case in New York yesterday. It will be argued to-day and may reach the jury some time to-night.

President Roosevelt has definitely decided to make a trip to Indianapolis to attend the unveiling of the monument to Gen. Henry W. Lawton on Memorial day.

The South Carolina Senate yesterday adopted a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt's attitude in the Brownsville, Tex., affair.

Jacob Rider, a farmer of Gallatin county, hanged himself from a rafter in his barn. He was despondent because of ill-health.

BOTH FACTIONS HEAVILY ARMED

Clash Feared During Hargis Trial.

Judge May Ask Governor to Send Troops.

Citizens of Jackson Believe Danger Great.

REGULAR SHERIFF REMOVED.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—It is reported here that Special Judge Carnes, at Jackson, has asked Gov. Beckham for State troops. The Governor declines to talk about the matter.

Jackson, Ky., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Sheriff Brock Crawford was to-day removed from office temporarily by Special Judge William Carnes and will be prevented from taking any official action in the trial of Jim Hargis, for the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox, and to-night grave fears are entertained that serious trouble will result before the conclusion of the trial, if it should be entered into at the present special term of court.

The removal of Sheriff Crawford was the first act of Judge Carnes this morning, and, in fact, the only action taken in the trial to-day, the remainder of the day being spent in an effort to appoint a special elisor to summons a jury, but without success.

When court convened this morning Attorney William A. Young, of counsel for defense, made a lengthy argument in answer to Attorney Byrd's argument just before adjournment of court Tuesday afternoon.

Young's argument was answered by Attorney Byrd, after which the court handed down his decision in a rather lengthy talk, fully sustaining the defense in every motion made by them and overruling the Commonwealth.

Following the decision of the court in removing Sheriff Crawford came the wrangle over the appointment of an elisor, which occupied the entire day. Judge Carnes required each side to present him with a list of three names and had the men in court at 1 o'clock. Each man was examined by the court and attorneys touching on his qualifications to act as Sheriff, but all were finally excused.

The Commonwealth presented the names of Samuel Davidson, Elliott Davis and M. C. Bailey, while the defense selected Stephen Cundiff, George Strong and James Hudson, and besides these men Judge Carnes himself selected R. M. McQuinn, who had been recommended to him. The latter, however, was shown to be one of Hargis' followers, and, in fact, having been on the bond of Jim Hargis and Abner and Smith when they were first arrested for the murder of James B. Marcum.

More Summoned For To-day.
M. C. Bailey, one of the men selected by the Commonwealth, was formerly Coroner of Breathitt county and was the man who acted as elisor at the first trial of Jett and White for the Marcum murder, and while there was no serious objections to him, he was dismissed because of the alleged fact that he was friendly to the anti-Hargis faction. Being unable to select a man from this number Judge Carnes requested the Clerk to secure the attendance of Robin Burton and Hiram Lawson and have them in court to-morrow morning. Burton is a brother-in-law of Judge W. H. Blanton.

While local opinion prevails throughout Breathitt county, there is a small distillery conducted two miles up the river from Jackson where whisky can be bought in five-gallon lots, and to-day large crowds have congregated on the corners filled with liquor and freely discussed the various sides of the feud troubles. The crowds are not confined to the friends and partisans of one side, but both sides are largely represented and many of the men are considered among the worst men of the mountains, ready to act at the wink of an eye.

Many of the best people of the town who have closely followed the feud and the trials growing out of the numerous killings, are of the opinion that trouble is more imminent to-night than at any time since the assassination of James B. Marcum. It is said by those not aligned with either side that conferences between the clans of each faction are more numerous during the present term of court than ever before.

Confer With Judge Carnes.
That trouble is feared during the trial of Jim Hargis was made known to Judge Carnes to-night by a prominent citizen of Jackson, who visited Judge Carnes at his room in the hotel and warned him of the approaching danger. He informed the court that several hundred men, on both sides,

were in town armed to the teeth and that it would be dangerous, in his opinion and in the opinion of all disinterested parties, to have the trial at this time, without proper protection to the attorneys and the witnesses.

While Judge Carnes did not openly express any fear of trouble he intimated to those present that he would likely call on the Governor for troops, if he learned, upon investigation, that trouble was likely to occur. Threats have been made openly against the defendants and the court. A visit was made to the hotel to-night by several of the most bitter members of the anti-Hargis faction to see Judge Carnes, but the manager of the hotel refused to permit them to see Judge Carnes. When Judge Carnes was made acquainted with the conditions now in town with several of the attorneys and with several of the attorneys and it was to them he spoke his statements regarding the calling of the troops.

Clash In Court.

During the afternoon session of court to-day, trouble was narrowly averted by the presence in the court room of several cool heads. During an argument by Attorney Byrd, a member of the anti-Hargis faction entered the court room and took a seat beside Judge Carnes on the bench practically unobserved by anyone in the court room. He was followed, however, by several friends and their actions were noticed by several in the court room who immediately left the building and sought safer places.

When the man was observed on the bench several of his friends went to him and got him to leave the room, and as he walked out a large pistol was protruding from his overcoat pocket. When the actions of this man became generally known among the attorneys and spectators, a feeling of fear was expressed on all sides, and it was decided then to make the matter personally known to the court.

A conference was held to-night between the attorneys for the prosecution and defense to decide on some plan to prevent trouble, and a motion will likely be made to-morrow morning, asking for a change of venue to another county. Should this motion also be refused, it is known that the attorneys for the prosecution will resort to another method to prevent the trial while the present state of feeling exists. Great excitement prevails and many crowds of desperate men are congregated on the street corners to-night, while the more peaceful and quiet citizens remained indoors and would not venture out to church, where a revival meeting is in progress.

PLAN TO DYNAMITE PASSENGER TRAIN
DEAD IN WRECK TO BE ROBBED OF VALUABLES.

Somerset, Ky., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Special Railroad Detective S. S. Morrow and Jailer Frank Hines have succeeded in landing in jail a nest of coin counterfeiters, captured in the act of making bogus nickels and dollars. The men are Everett Brookshire, late of Rockcastle county; W. M. Martin, late of Tennessee, and reported to have served a term in prison in that State for making counterfeit coin, and Robert Sawyers, a resident of Somerset. The two former are negroes, the latter white.

Some others are suspected of being implicated. The negroes were operating a gun and bicycle repair shop in an obscure building in a back alley contiguous to the First National Bank. Brookshire was jailed for disorderly conduct, and while imprisoned told Jailer Hines about the conduct of Martin. Officers made a search of the shop and secured the molds and smelting outfit, together with a quantity of the metal used, which is silvery watch cases and block tin.

Some of the coins were also found in the possession of the men when arrested. At the examining trial before United States Commissioner Cook, one of the men stated that a number of crimes had been suggested in their secret conferences and agreed upon in some detail. They had agreed to tunnel under the vault of the bank in an adjoining building. They had also planned the destruction and robbery of a passenger and express train which passes Somerset late at night, using dynamite to make a complete wreck, and then to elude and rob the passengers and express cars. The special duty was assigned to one of the most desperate of the gang to kill Detective Morrow, who is often on duty on that particular train.

The men are all of a low order of intelligence and of desperate character. They were each held in heavy bond for appearance in the United States Court and are in custody of the county jailer. Information is being gleaned from them tending to justify the arrest of some well-known white men of the city, and further sensational developments are expected. The city was flooded with bogus coin during the Christmas holidays.

FORMER GOV. W. O. BRADLEY HAS HIS EYE ON THE U. S. SENATE

Will Not Under Any Circumstance Allow His Name to Be Used as Candidate for Governor of State.

"Former Gov. W. O. Bradley will not in any state of the case be a candidate for the nomination for Governor of Kentucky, but he is not averse to being elected to the United States Senate should the Republicans have a majority in joint session of the next Kentucky Legislature."

This declaration was made yesterday by a man in Louisville closer to Gov. Bradley than any other, and one who knows his sentiments better than any other man in the State.

"All this talk about nominating Mr. Bradley for Governor is mere moonshine," said he. "In the last twelve months Mr. Bradley has repeatedly stated through the public press that he would not under any state of the case be a candidate for Governor. When he said this he meant it, and it is an injustice to him to keep it constantly before the people that he may run for Governor."

"I know that he is deeply grateful to his friends who desire him to run, and yet it is annoying to him that his name should be continually brought into publicity and his merits discussed pro and con. The laws of the State prohibit the Governor from practicing law, and he could not afford to and will not give up his practice to become Governor of Kentucky."

"He would doubtless not be averse to being elected United States Senator, as he could then retain his practice. 'I think Judge Holt or Gus Wilson the most available candidates for Governor if either of them would agree to run, but I have no idea what their wishes are.'"

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP DEPUTY SHERIFF

TO SECURE HIS ARREST BY VIRGINIA AUTHORITIES.

WANTED FOR KILLING MEMBER OF FRANK BALL'S PARTY.

INVADERS FAIL IN PURPOSE.

Middlesboro, Ky., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—A report received to-day from Claiborne county, Tenn., states that an unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday by alleged Virginia officers, from Lee county, to kidnap Lieut. N. J. Wilburn, of the local military company. Wilburn is a deputy sheriff in Bell county, and has taken a prominent part in arresting criminals here.

The attempt to arrest Wilburn is said to have been made on account of Wilburn's connection with the arrest of Frank Ball, in Lee county, in August last. Wilburn took a prominent part in the battle in which John Lee was killed. Lee was killed when Ball was captured.

Wilburn is a machinist and is working in a Claiborne county mine. He is said to have been injured in the fray with the alleged officers.

TRAINMEN HELD.

MUST ANSWER TO GRAND JURY FOR TERRA COTTA WRECK.

Coroner's Jury Says Operator Gave Improper Signal—Arraigns the Company.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Coroner's inquest over the Terra Cotta wreck of Sunday night, December 30, to-night held for the action of the grand jury Harry H. Hildebrand, engineer of "Dead" train 2120; Frank F. Hoffmiller, conductor of that train; P. F. Dent, night train dispatcher at Baltimore; William E. McCauley, division operator of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; B. L. Vermillion, engineer of local train No. 66, into which 2120 crashed; George W. Nagle, conductor of train 66; J. W. Kelly, Jr., trainmaster of the Baltimore and Ohio, and William M. Dutrow, the telegraph operator at Silver Springs. All of the men held except Dent, McCauley and Kelly were in the building where the inquest was held and were placed under arrest.

The verdict of the jury was that the deaths were caused "by impact, due to the act of Operator William Dutrow in displaying an improper signal to the crew of 2120," and directs that Dutrow be held for the action of the grand jury. The grand jury held the others as responsible in a lesser degree for the deaths. The jury arraigned the block system on the Baltimore and Ohio as not affording satisfactory protection to the lives and property of its patrons, arraigned the system of wages paid the operators and signal men on the road and recommended that all the block signal stations be kept open twenty-four hours a day and no additional duties given the operators aside from working the signals and attending to their telegraph duties.

Heavy Snow In Illinois.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9.—A heavy snowstorm and blizzard raged in Southern Illinois to-day, four inches of snow falling. All railroad trains were delayed by snow and high water.

IN GUISE OF MILITARY CLERK

Terrorist Shoots Gen. Vladimir Pavloff to Death.

Seven Bullets Fired From Automatic Pistol.

Assassin Captured After a Long Chase.

PAVLOFF'S BLOODY RECORD.

DEATH ROLL OF THE TERRORISTS.

New York, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Several months ago it was announced in dispatches from Europe that the terrorist in Russia had placed on a list for assassination the names of all the Czar's principal ministers and guardians. Each was to be killed, getting closer and closer to Nicholas, until at last, if he refused reforms to the people, he also would be assassinated. So far the terrorists have kept their word. Since August these have been killed:

Gen. Min, Commander of the Guard, shot by a girl August 26, 1906.
Gen. Dmitri Treppoff, Commandant of the Imperial Palace, slain by poison in the palace September 15, 1906.

Gen. Alexis Ignatieff, one of the most powerful of the Czar's supporters, shot at Tver December 20, 1906.
Gen. Von der Launitz, Prefect of Police of St. Petersburg, most powerful man in Russia, shot to death January 3 last.

Gen. Pavloff, Chief Military Public Prosecutor, shot and killed to-day.

Escaped Death.
Vice Admiral Doubassoff, former Governor General of Moscow; two bombs and six revolver bullets missed him at close quarters.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—Lieut. Gen. Vladimir Pavloff, the Military Procurator or Advocate General, generally known since the days of the late Parliament as "Hangman Pavloff," from the epithet constantly applied to him by the radical deputies, was shot and killed at 10 o'clock this morning while walking in the garden of the chief military court building, near the Molka canal. The assassin, who was disguised as a clerk, was captured after a long chase through the crowded city streets, during which he fired about forty shots from two revolvers which he carried, killing a policeman and wounding a small boy.

When taken to the police station he was in the highest spirits, chaffed the investigating officer about the inadequacy of the police precautions, and described with gusto how simply and easily his plan was executed, answering the officers' questions with laughing jests.

Wore Clerk's Uniform.

The crime was executed deliberately, and showed evidence of the same careful preparation which was characteristic of the murders of Gen. Ignatieff and Von der Launitz, and undoubtedly was carried out by the same organization which, it is reported, has sentenced Emperor Nicholas and several of the Ministers to death. The assassin, who wore the uniform of a military clerk attached to the court, succeeded in obtaining an entrance to the garden under the pretext of submitting a report to the Military Procurator.

He approached the unsuspecting General within arm's length, drew an automatic pistol and discharged the whole load, seven shots, into Pavloff's body. Every shot was well aimed, and two of them tore a gaping wound in his breast, from which the General expired while being carried to his apartments, which were located in the same building.

Steel Jacketed Bullets.

From the nature of the wounds it appeared that the steel-jacketed bullets were flattened at their ends in preparation for the crime in order that they might inflict more serious wounds. Hastily slipping another "clip" of cartridges into his revolver, and drawing a second weapon, the assassin ran across the garden to the carriage entrance, threatened the porter with his pistols and dashed down the street, past the Imperial Opera-house, with a crowd of thirty house porters and court attaches in close pursuit. A policeman stationed in front of the opera-house attempted to seize the assassin, but was shot down by the latter, who turned and opened fire on his pursuers, wounding a boy. The assassin then resumed his flight through the streets, firing at the police officers and house porters who attempted to bar his way. When his ammunition became exhausted he was intercepted and captured at Lantern lane.

Gen. Pavloff's Career.

The entire career of Gen. Pavloff was in the judicial department of the army. After serving several years as a military judge he was appointed Judge Advocate General of the War Minis-

TO INVESTIGATE SENATOR BAILEY

Sweeping Resolution Offered In Legislature.

Attorney General To Be Included In Inquiry.

Provides for Creation of Special Committee.

WILL BE DISCUSSED TO-DAY.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 9.—A resolution

providing for a sweeping investigation of the conduct of United States Senator J. W. Bailey, of this State, was introduced in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature to-day. It is signed by twenty-eight members of the Legislature. Senator Bailey's term expires March 4 next.

In the primary election of last July Senator Bailey was endorsed for Senator by practically unanimous vote of the people. Since that time it is charged that evidence has been obtained which shows that he has received large sums of money in loans and fees from the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Kirby Lumber Company, the Security Oil Company, and personally from H. C. Pierce, of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

The Resolution.

The resolution recites the charges against Senator Bailey in order, substantially as follows:

That while a Representative in Congress and a candidate for the Senate he accepted money and favors from the Waters-Pierce Oil Company (charged to be a subsidiary corporation of the Standard Oil Company and dominated by it), and from its president, H. Clay Pierce, as consideration for his political and official influence in securing the readmission of said company to do business in Texas after its charter had been forfeited by legal proceedings and final judgment rendered therein by the Supreme Court of the United States, thus rendering fruitless and null said proceedings and judgment.

The resolution also charges that Pierce and the Waters-Pierce Oil Company advanced Bailey many thousands of dollars to be used in speculations, whereby Bailey became under heavy financial and personal obligations to Pierce and to the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and that in return Bailey used his influence with the Twenty-seventh Legislature, which was in session in 1901, relative to Senate Bill No. 164, which was an act relating to the fines, forfeitures and penalties due the State of Texas and House Bill No. 422, which was an act revoking the permission heretofore granted the Waters-Pierce Oil Company to do business in this State and directing the Secretary of State to cancel the permit issued to that company.

Another Charge.

The resolution further provides for the investigation of Senator Bailey's relations with the Kirby Lumber Company, wherein it is recited that it is charged he became under heavy personal obligations to its president.

The resolution also provides for the investigation of Senator Bailey's relations with H. Clay Pierce, wherein it is recited that he is charged with engaging in large financial transactions with Pierce, in which Pierce gave him, as attorney, securities of the Tennessee railroad coal properties amounting to \$13,000,000 under a power of attorney by which Bailey was authorized to deal with such securities as he might desire and that Bailey disposed of the properties and in such a transaction used his political and official influence as a Senator to accomplish such results.

It is also recited that Senator Bailey is charged with drafting a charter for the Security Oil Company under employment and for a large fee from S. G. Bayne, of New York, charged to be connected with the Standard Oil Company, and that the Security Oil Company was chartered by the State of Texas and is now doing business in Texas, and that it was at the time of its organization, and is now, a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil Company.

He Bought a Ranch.

It is also recited that it is charged that Bailey engaged in a transaction with Barnett Gibbs and D. R. Francis, of Missouri, whereby he bought a ranch, and that in this transaction he was financially aided by D. R. Francis and H. C. Pierce as part consideration for using his political and official influence to secure the readmission of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company to do business in Texas.

The resolution recites that it is further charged that upon an investigation of Bailey's conduct by the committee appointed by the Twenty-seventh Legislature that he willfully and purposely concealed from the committee and Legislature all the financial transactions theretofore had by him with H. Clay Pierce, and that such transactions, which have occurred subsequent to that investigation, have been purposely concealed from the public until such of them as now have be-

FINE COAL LANDS IN HOPKINS SOLD

DANIEL BOONE MINE BOUGHT BY CAPITALISTS.

PROPERTY WILL BE GREATLY IMPROVED AT ONCE.

WILL DOUBLE ITS CAPACITY.

Madisonville, Ky., Jan. 9.—[Special.]

—One of the biggest coal deals ever made in Hopkins county has just been closed. It includes the property of the Daniel Boone Coal Company at Daniel Boone. A fine mine has been in operation at that place for a number of years, and it is one of the finest coal fields in Western Kentucky.

Andrew Hogg, a well-known coal man, is at the head of the new company, and his associates are capitalists from Maryland, who are investing their money in Western Kentucky coal lands. The sale includes the mine at Daniel Boone, which is one of the largest producing mines in the county, and about 3,000 acres of fine coal lands, which extend from the Illinois Central railroad on the south to the Louisville and Nashville railroad on the north. The mine is situated on the Illinois Central railroad, and much coal is shipped. About fifty residences, which are occupied by men employed at the mine, also go with the property, and one or two store buildings.

TELEPHONE GIRL ASKS BIG DAMAGES.

Cincinnati, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Florence Kinsella, a telephone operator, brought suit against W. P. Carpenter to-day for damages of \$10,000, half of it for the alleged loss of her position. The girl makes serious charges in her suit. Carpenter lives in Covington, Ky. W. S. Little, attorney for Mr. Carpenter, said: "It is a groundless case."

For Habitual and Obstinate Constipation.

APENTA

THE BEST NATURAL PURGATIVE WATER.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

The good effects of Apenta Water are maintained by smaller and steadily diminishing doses, repeated for successive days.

SPARKLING APENTA

(NATURAL APENTA CARBONATED),
IN SPLITS ONLY.

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

come known were brought to the attention of the public through other channels.

Attorney General Included.

The resolution also provides for the investigation of R. V. Davidson, Attorney General of the State of Texas, on the ground that it has been charged in public addresses, and through the public prints that Davidson and his assistants are using their offices and influence for personal and political purposes outside of their line of duty. Oil Company, and have used certain documents and papers and have given to the public through publication or otherwise declarations and statements connected with J. W. Bailey which it is charged were known to be untrue and without foundation.

The resolution also recites that it is charged, Davidson had these documents and papers in his possession for many months, but did not disclose them to the public until such time as they would be most injurious to Bailey. It also recites that it is charged that Davidson brought about a continuance of the case of the State against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in order to deprive Bailey of the benefit of a thorough investigation and vindication.

Special Committee Provided.

The resolution provides for a special committee of seven to be appointed by the Speaker of the House to act with a like committee of the Senate. Should a committee be appointed, its committee to be vested with the powers of a District Court, to take depositions and force the production of papers. The sessions of the committee are to be open, and it is authorized to sit at any place within the State of Texas and in the city of St. Louis and the city of New York for the purpose of securing the testimony of witnesses that cannot be brought before it at the capital of Texas. An appropriation is made to meet the expenses of the committee. The parties involved are entitled to be represented in person or by attorney, or both, under the ordinary rules of court procedure.

This resolution will be considered tomorrow.

ARGUMENTS TO BE HEARD ON REDISTRICTING ACTS.

Full Bench of Court of Appeals Will Listen To Attorneys For Both Parties.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The full bench of the Court of Appeals will sit tomorrow for the purpose of hearing argument on the cases from Ohio and Butler counties, involving the constitutionality of the Legislative and senatorial redistricting acts of the last fall a dozen years, and more especially the act adopted at the last Assembly session.

Hefe to-night for the argument are: Judge George Du Ruel, Judge William H. Holt, C. M. Barnett, of Hartford, W. C. Halbert, of Vanceburg; Senator A. S. Bennett, of Ohio county, and Representative W. W. Smith, of Louisville. They represent the republican side of the questions raised.

Judge Lewis McQuinn, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, will make argument on the other side of the case. When the cases were first brought before the court here they had been tried out altogether between Republicans, in the lower courts, and no one appeared and made argument in opposition to the constitutionality of the act. After submission, the court decided that the case would be heard both sides of the questions and ordered a re-argument.

MRS. LIZZIE FALKENBURG SUCCUMBS TO HER ILLNESS.

Mrs. Lizzie Falkenburg, wife of Edward Falkenburg, died yesterday at her home, 44 East Kentucky street, Louisville. The body will be taken to New Albany and funeral services will be held in Holy Trinity Catholic church, of which she was a member, Saturday morning. Mrs. Falkenburg was a native of Ohio and had been married to Mr. Falkenburg for many years. She was a devoted mother and a kind neighbor.

NEVER TIRES

Of the Food That Restored Her To Health.

"My food was killing me and I didn't know the cause," writes a Ohio young lady. "For two years I was thin and sickly, suffering from indigestion and inflammatory rheumatism."

"I had tried different kinds of diet, plain living, and many of the remedies recommended, but got no better."

"Finally, about five weeks ago, mother suggested that I try Grape-Nuts, and I began at once, eating it with little cream or milk. A change for the better began at once."

"To-day I am well and am gaining weight and strength all the time. I've gained 10 lbs. in the last five weeks and do not suffer any more from indigestion and the rheumatism is all gone."

"I know it is to Grape-Nuts alone that I owe my restored health. I still eat the food twice a day and never tire of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"Grape-Nuts is peculiar to itself. It is neutral, not too sweet and has an agreeable, healthful quality that never grows tiresome."

One of the sources of rheumatism is from overloading the system with acid material, the result of imperfect digestion and assimilation.

As soon as improper food is abandoned and Grape-Nuts is taken regularly, digestion is made strong, the organs do their work of building up good red blood cells and of carrying away the excess of disease-making material from the system.

The result is a certain and steady return to normal health and mental activity. "There's a reason." Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pills.

TO RAISE DAM AT LOUISVILLE

Will Deepen Channel as Far Up as Madison.

Ohio Allowed \$348,000 In the Rivers Bill

For Improvement of Falls of Kentucky.

SENATORS TO BROWNSVILLE.

Washington, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—At a meeting of a subcommittee of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, this morning, an agreement was reached to allow the Ohio river in the vicinity of Louisville an appropriation of \$348,000. Of this amount, \$314,000 is to be used for raising the crest of the dam, located there, to nine feet, and \$34,000 for removing obstructions above the dam.

The appropriations mean that up to Madison, Indiana and the mouth of the Kentucky river, there will be a decided deepening of the channel.

In addition to this the committee decided to finish the work on those locks and dams in the Ohio river now in the process of erection. All in all, the Ohio river, from Pittsburgh to the mouth, will get in the neighborhood of three and one-half million dollars. These figures are, of course, subject to change, but are expected to remain substantially as given.

The Louisville appropriations, it was stated this morning, are based upon the reports of the engineers, in whose recommendation Chairman Burton, of the committee has concurred.

The chairman believes the Louisville project a meritorious one, and he is inclined to favor it in the bill. The bill does not, however, include the project of engineers said the improvements on the falls have had considerable influence in reducing transportation charges, and in regulating freight rates.

"The results derived from the expenditure to date for the project," said he, "have been of marked advantage to traffic and greatly facilitate its movement."

On July 1 last, there was an uncompleted balance for the falls of \$54,383. The estimated amount required for completing the existing project is \$42,000.

Senators To See Brownsville.

With the passage of the Compromise Resolution, calling for an investigation of the Brownsville "shoot-up," it is expected that within three days a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs will be appointed to go to Brownsville with the object of framing a report to the consideration of the Senate.

The committee will probably consist of Senator Foraker, Senator Lodge, Senator Tamm, of Florida, and Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, is the ranking Democrat of the committee, but as his term expires on March 3, he does not feel that he can go to Washington at this time, as the next six weeks will be busy ones for him in straining up his affairs in order to surrender his seat to Judge Payne.

The Senate Democrats are very anxious that Senator Blackburn go to Brownsville. As the first minority member of the committee, he has given much time and study to the Brownsville incident, and his report is expected to be of great value.

Either Senator Talliaferro, of Florida, or Senator Overman, of North Carolina, both of whom are very competent men, will be selected in his place. There is a possibility that the investigation committee will consist of five members instead of three, but the opinion in the Senate now is to the effect that three will be sufficient. There is every indication that after the testimony is taken, the report made and passed upon, the President's action will be sustained. His course in dismissing the negroes has the support of every Democratic Senator with the exception of Senator Tillman, and enough Administration Senators can be supplied to make up the difference.

Cromwell Avoids Testifying.

William Nelson Cromwell has sailed for Europe. No sooner had the Senate Committee favorably passed upon Senator Morgan's resolution ordering the New Yorker to appear before the committee than he packed his trunk and started for his home in New York harbor. He is not scheduled to return before the latter part of February. This means that he will have little if any time to testify before adjournment.

Senator Morgan wanted to know why Mr. Cromwell got into the deal by which he is reported to have received a large sum of money in the sale of the canal. Finally, it is not clear why Mr. Cromwell is such an important factor in canal affairs. The Senate, of course, knows all about it, but he wants Mr. Cromwell to go on record instead of going abroad.

President To Speak.

President Roosevelt to-day formally accepted an invitation to go to Indianapolis Memorial day and deliver the oration at the dedication of the monument to Gen. Henry W. Lawton.

The invitation was presented by a committee consisting of Evans Woolen, of the Commercial Club; R. O. Hawkins, of the Board of Trade, and Hilton J. Brown, of the Indianapolis News, which raised the money for the monument by popular subscription. The committee was accompanied by Representative Overstreet. The President expressed pleasure at being selected to pay the principal tribute to the memory of Gen. Lawton, but said he would probably talk also on Oliver P. Morton, the Governor of Indiana, and the soldiers of the Civil War. He had recently been reading a history of Gov. Morton, he said, and considered the war Governor of Indiana one of the greatest men of the Civil War period.

Cannot Attend Lee Memorial.

President Roosevelt was to-day asked to attend the Robert E. Lee memorial meeting to be held in this city on the 19th of this month under the auspices of the Association of Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy. This will be the centennial anniversary of the birth of Gen. Lee, and is to be generally celebrated throughout the South. The President will not be able to attend the meeting, but he is to be generally celebrated throughout the South. The President will not be able to attend the meeting, but he is to be generally celebrated throughout the South.

Negro Alleged Robber of Many Colored Homes.

E. D. Williams, colored, aged twenty-two years, was arrested on a charge of housebreaking by District Detective Bott at Brook and Jacob streets yesterday afternoon. It is alleged that he broke into a number of negro homes in the alley between Boyd and Brook streets, and stole a large number of small articles. Williams, a negro woman, living in the same alley, identified him as the negro who attempted to break into her home three weeks ago, but was frightened away when discovered by her.

Money For West Point Farmers.

Representative Smith, of Kentucky, to-day secured the adoption of an amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill appropriating \$2,500 for damages incident to the army maneuvers held near West Point, Ky., in 1903.

For several years Mr. Smith has been attempting to get this claim settled, but the committee would never agree to it. When the bill was under consideration to-day Mr. Smith saw a good opportunity to get it before the House, and after explanation from him, the chairman consented to accept the amendment. The amount, which is for damages to crops, etc., was recommended by an army board two years ago.

To Instruct Farmers.

Representative Chaney, of Indiana, wants to reduce farming to a thoroughly scientific basis. If a bill is introduced in the house becomes law the farmer boy will not have to follow the plow with calved feet nor thin corn with an aching back in order to learn the intricacies of when, where and how to sow and reap. Mr. Chaney's bill provides for an appropriation of \$100,000 to establish demonstration farms for the investigation of farm practices and the instruction of farmers in farm management throughout the country.

On His Way Home.

Postmaster Woods returned from Boston this afternoon and left for Louisville to-night.

RECORD OF ACCIDENTS

Read By Mr. La Follette Surprises the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 9.—After a general discussion a tentative understanding was reached in the Senate to-day settling the expectation that a vote on the General Service Pension Bill will be taken next Friday. The measure was debated at some length during the early part of the session and received no vital criticism but many commendations. Senator McCumber spoke at length in support of the measure.

The remainder of every other Senator devoted to a discussion of the bill limiting the hours of railway employees, which measure is to be voted on under agreement to-morrow.

In support of his contention that the railroads had been very busy in the last session in developing opposition to the bill, Mr. La Follette to-day read a set of resolutions condemning the bill presented by Senator Blackburn, which measure is to be voted on under agreement to-morrow.

The bill, which is withheld, by E. T. Lamb, division superintendent of the Southern railway. The subject was a discussion of the bill limiting the hours of railway employees, which measure is to be voted on under agreement to-morrow.

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TONS OF METAL FALL IN SHOWER

Molten Eruption Deals Horrible Death About.

Three Known Dead, While Twenty-four Are Missing.

Gas at Base of Steel Furnace Becomes Ignited.

EYE WITNESS TELLS OF SCENE

Pittsburg, Jan. 9.—A disastrous explosion occurred about 7 o'clock to-night at the Ellza furnaces of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Works, a large quantity of gas, which had accumulated at the base of the furnaces, becoming ignited. Tons of molten metal were showered around the furnace for a radius of forty feet. Out of a force of thirty-five men employed at the furnace when the explosion occurred, three, John Cramer, Andrew Featherka and Gustave Kessler, have been taken to the morgue, their bodies horribly mutilated by the fire. Seven men are in a hospital fatally injured and twenty-four others have not been accounted for. While the mill officials are inclined to believe that all of the missing men were not cremated, nothing definite as to their whereabouts is known. Only one man, George Knox, has turned up since the explosion, and he says everything happened so quick that he doubts whether the men escaped.

Chief Peter Snyder, of the Fourth fire district, was seriously injured while directing the firemen to extinguish the fire which followed the explosion.

The officials at the mill refuse to allow anyone to enter the yard where the furnace is located. All information was refused to newspaper men, the officials saying that later they might issue a statement. A heavy guard of foreign workmen were placed at the yard entrance, and even the police were powerless to get past the foreigners.

Story of One Who Escaped.

George Knox, the only man believed to have escaped uninjured, said to the Associated Press:

"The furnace is one of the improved style, and thirty-five of us were working about, never thinking of an explosion. Suddenly there was a terrific roar and molten metal was thrown every place. Streams of it were running in all directions, and I was confronted with an awful death unless I could run faster than the metal could travel. I don't know what happened to the other men. I did not see any of them following the explosion. If they did not run quick and fast all are buried under six feet of molten metal."

Charles Bennett, a yard brakeman, who was passing near the furnace on a freight train when the explosion occurred, gave a graphic description of the disaster.

"Our train was right near the furnace," said he. "When the metal poured out of the furnace over the ground I saw the men running for a place of safety. To the right of the furnace I saw a party of ten men, all of them running wildly, and their clothes a mass of flames. Apparently some of them had been injured when the explosion occurred, as they could hardly run, and several of them tripped and fell. The hot metal ran over them in a moment. Just at this time a second explosion occurred. I again looked to the right of the furnace for the men, but I could not see any of them, and I believe all were burned to death. My train was in the path of the metal, and I was compelled to uncouple the train and signal the engineer to pull ahead."

JOHN A. BROADUS CAMP, U. S. C. V., ELECTS

MARION W. RIPPY CHOSEN AS COMMANDANT.

PREPARATIONS FOR BANQUET ON LEE CENTENNIAL.

VETERANS INVITED AS GUESTS.

The annual election of officers, followed by a smoker, was held last night by John A. Broadus Camp, United Sons of Confederate Veterans in Smith & Nixon's parlors. Several matters of importance were considered during that part of the session devoted to business. Among them were preparations for the camp's annual dinner to be served at the Tavern Club on the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee, which will fall on Saturday, January 19. Much enthusiasm was manifested over the coming banquet and members unanimously signified their intention of working with it to the best of their power.

It developed that several speakers of prominence have already been obtained to grace the banquet and the committee in charge of that portion of the dinner reported that it was entirely probable that the list of speakers would be further enhanced by the name of a speaker of national reputation.

The following officers were elected to preside over the banquet: Dr. Henry H. Duke, first lieutenant; Dr. N. J. Yancy, second lieutenant; R. S. Omburg, adjutant; W. W. Wilson, treasurer; J. M. Walker, historian; Dr. E. L. Wilson, chaplain; Ray Mann, quartermaster; Dr. Scott Prachter, surgeon; and Dr. J. M. Walker, secretary.

Mr. Rippy was elected to succeed Andrew M. Sen, Jr., who was recently elected commander.

As an innovation the annual banquet this year will be free to the members of the organization and the expense will be met out of the fund realized from the regular dues. A number of prominent Confederate veterans have been invited as special guests of honor and the large number of acceptances thus far received in response to invitations to the banquet indicates that it will be one of the largest and most successful in the history of the camp.

The Camp, Samuel Blackburn will officiate as toastmaster. One of the speakers will be the Rev. Alonzo Monk, pastor of the Broadway Methodist church.

It was voted that the commandant appoint a committee of five to arrange transportation and other matters relative to the camp's annual dinner to be held at Richmond, Va., April 2 and 3 and May 1, 2 and 3. It is expected that a large delegation of the members of the Camp will represent it at the Virginia capital on that occasion.

The members of the Camp adopted unanimously a resolution expressing sympathy for the death of Lee Osborne, one of the prominent members of the Camp, who died about a month ago, and extending the sympathy of the members to Mr. Osborne's family in their bereavement.

KENTUCKIANS LEASE CHICAGO BUSINESS SITE.

Lessor Agrees To Build Skyscraper and Pay Big Rental For the Land.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—James W. Stevens has secured by a 115-year lease the northwest corner of Monroe and Clark streets from John A. Armstrong and Kate A. Leathers, of Louisville, Ky.; Annie E. Pearce, of Danville, Ky.; John L. Offutt, Frank H. Offutt, Jr., and Amanda Offutt, of Nelson county, Ky.; and Hector V. Lovington, trustee for Amanda Offutt. For the first six years lessor is to pay \$15,000 a year, and \$22,000 a year thereafter, lessor to pay all taxes. A building clause is added, in which Mr. Stevens binds himself to erect a fire-proof building at least ten stories high, to cost not less than \$200,000, to be ready April 1, 1917.

FARMER HANGS HIMSELF FROM RAFTER IN BARN.

Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Jacob Rider, aged fifty-five years, a prominent farmer of Gallatin county, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in his barn. Poor health was the cause of his taking his life. He leaves a widow and several children.

FOREIGN MISSION BOARD IN ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—The thirteenth conference of the Foreign Mission Board of the United States and Canada began here to-day. Plans for a worldwide evangelization campaign are being discussed by the conference, which is composed of ministers and laymen of nearly all Protestant denominations.

Making of a Charming Woman

A charming woman... Not always a beautiful woman, nor a woman of intellect or social polish, not even always a saintly woman—what is it anyway, that makes a charming woman? It is told by "An Old Beau" in the February Delineator. Read it. You'll get some good out of it.

"As Related by Susan Clegg"

Have you ever read any of these famous stories? Here is a new one—in the February Delineator—"The Trials of Mrs. Macy": the account of her awful ordeal in bringing home Drusilla Cobbs' duck and her still more awful encounter with a tack. Five other stories—great ones—in this number.

Spectre of Constant Jealousy

If you are afraid to look at the moon because your husband may be jealous of the man in it; or if he is afraid to speak at the breakfast table, of the charms of Cleopatra, there is something wrong in your household. You have a problem there. Perhaps you will find its solution in the February Delineator.

Confidence and Dollars

"Dollars are as sure to follow the right kind of confidence as day is to come after night," writes Lida Churchill. Your husband ought to read it. Its worth the price of any magazine to any man or to any woman dependent on a man.

Problems of Dress

You can solve them, most of them, with the aid of The Delineator. Take, for instance, the fitting of the Empire skirt or correct mourning garb. Both are made simple in the February Delineator. Or, are you a grandmother? There is a page for you alone.

The Magazine For You

Our White Sale Offerings
in Household Linens
are very interesting; come and learn
them.

J. BACON & SONS
ESTABLISHED IN 1848
MARKET STREET BET. THIRD AND FOURTH

AT WHITE-SALE PRICES.

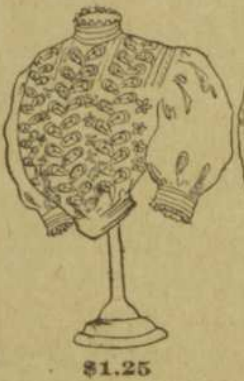
Four 1907 Spring Styles in White Waists.

The 98c Waists

are made of fine white lawn, with panel embroidered front, open back and the new three-quarter sleeve.

The \$1.25 Waists

are made of splendid quality white lawn, with all-over embroidered front; open back, with the latest 1907 sleeves.



The \$1.50 Waists

are made of White India Linen; Val lace yoke and Bayadere embroidered front; these waists are fully worth \$2.00.

The \$1.98 Waists

are made of fine quality lawn; new model, with fine Russian embroidery front; they should be \$3.00 instead of \$1.98.

REFORM BILLS.

Flood of Them Pours Into
Tennessee Senate.

ONE OF THEM AIMED AT BETTING AT RACE TRACKS.

RETIRING GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS NEW RATE LAW.

WOULD FOLLOW NATIONAL ONE

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—

The hopper was opened in the Senate to-day and the members began to pour in their bills. There seemed to be a disposition to get in the important reform measures at once, so there might be no chance for the opposition to get to work.

A rate law, conforming to the Federal legislation on the subject, except in the prohibition of the exchange of mileage for advertising in newspapers, was recommended among other things by Gov. Cox in his farewell message, read in both branches.

The first bill introduced in the Senate was by Mr. Holladay, and prohibits dealing in futures, the operation of "wire" houses, "bucket shops," etc. It prohibits contracts for the future delivery of cotton, grain, provisions and other commodities and stocks, bonds and other securities upon margins. Violations of the law are made a misdemeanor. The fact that a person is a party to a contract for future delivery is made prima facie evidence of guilt.

Mr. Foust followed immediately with a bill prohibiting betting on horse races, and making every person, race track, etc., which violated it subject to fine and imprisonment.

Then in short order came bills from Mr. Pendleton to amend the Adams anti-saloon law so as to include all towns between 5,000 and 100,000 population, and by Mr. Potter to prohibit the sale of liquor within four miles of an educational institution, whether such institution be located inside or outside of an incorporated city.

Wrecks Suggest Bill.

Other bills were introduced to require train dispatchers to have certificates of qualification; amend the juvenile law of 1905 so as to make it applicable to counties of 100,000 and over; provide for two additional members of the Court of Chancery appeals and prohibit the appeal above that court of cases involving less than \$750, unless constitutional issues are at stake; create a criminal court for Knox county; provide a juvenile reformatory for youthful criminals; and create the office of State bank examiner.

Committees on Rules and Enrolled Bills were appointed in the House, and

It was also announced that R. H. Bartlett had been appointed Journal clerk; Rev. C. F. Sullivan, chaplain; Miss Mabel Miller, engrossing clerk, and Z. P. Lee, doorkeeper.

An effort to have R. B. Hickey, Democrat, sworn in as representative from Cooke county again failed.

Governor's Valedictory.

In his message Gov. Cox starts out by saying that Tennessee is prospering as never before in her history, but that the State is just at the beginning of the development of its vast resources and much is therefore expected of the lawmakers.

"Sufficient money," he says, "should be appropriated to properly care for the old soldiers, the widows of old soldiers, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the insane and the wayward; to properly educate the children and for every actual need of the State government, but the most rigid economy should be observed in all appropriations and expenditures of money consistent with the duty of a Christian and benevolent people in discharging obligations devolving upon them."

The Governor recommends more liberal treatment of the agricultural department of the University of Tennessee, and urges that branch experiment stations be established and maintained in Middle and West Tennessee. It is also recommended that a Bureau of Immigration be established in connection with the Agricultural Department, and that sufficient funds be appropriated to properly maintain it and to allow of the sending of agents to Northern Europe in the interest of immigration.

Denounces Gaming At Tracks.

Race track gambling is denounced, and the recommendation is made that the Legislature "enact a law forever prohibiting race horse gambling in this State." Reforms in the election laws are urged. Among other recommendations is one that three election commissioners, one from each grand division, be elected by the people, these commissioners to appoint county commissioners, and the Legislature to appoint election officers and supervise all elections. It is also urged that the names of all election officers be published in a sufficient time before the election to give all voters due notice.

The need for liberal treatment of the public schools is emphasized, and the recommendation is made that provision should be made for at least six months' schooling, competent teachers and comfortable schoolhouses in every county. The appropriation of \$250,000 in cash to the Peabody Normal College is recommended. Opposition is expressed to the continued enactment of new laws governing revenues and assessments. The Governor says a better plan is to amend these laws whenever found necessary.

Asks Railroad Legislation.

The Governor says that certain railroads, or their officials, have been found to be purchasing large tracts of coal lands, and gives it as his judgment that the Legislature should be passed inhibiting railroads, their directors, agents and representatives from owning coal lands or engaging in

coal operations. He also recommends the enactment of a law prohibiting railroads or other public service corporations, their directors, agents and representatives, from owning, publishing or controlling newspapers. State laws should be amended, he says, so as to make them conform to the new Federal law on the subject of railway rates, etc. "However," says the Governor, "I would not advise that you attempt to prevent railroads and newspapers from exchanging transportation and advertising. True, they are touched upon, and careful consideration of the question is urged."

On the subject of good roads, the Governor expresses the opinion that the State can never have a successful road system in any section that does not provide for the levying and collecting of taxes for this specific purpose, and the building of roads by contract.

The Confederate pension appropriation, in the Governor's judgment, should be increased \$50,000 per annum, making \$300,000 in all, and the \$25,000 for Confederate widows should be made \$50,000.

Calls For Insurance Reform.

Reform in insurance laws is urged, especially more drastic legislation against fire insurance trusts. The recommendations against alienation in the life companies are mainly in line with those made by Insurance Commissioners. The State is urged to continue to carry its own insurance on State property, several thousand dollars having been saved by this plan during the last two years.

In treating of the penitentiary system the Governor says that more convicts should be worked in the mines, but that under present contracts with lessees of labor in the main prison, only and requires the employment of convicts to expire in 1908, however, and then the commissioners should, in the Governor's opinion, make a new contract by which the number of convicts to be increased. He thinks that with more convicts in the mines and new mines, the State can clear half a million dollars a year on its prison system. The Governor also favors the use of more farming land so that in the dull mining season many of the convicts can be taken out of the prison and put to work on the farm. The parole of minor convicts is favored and the establishment of a reformatory for criminals under sixteen years of age is suggested. A hospital for tubercular convicts under the prison walls is recommended, and the Legislature is also asked to pass an antispitting law applicable to public service corporations and public buildings.

Cost of Mine Inspection.

The Governor shows that in the past two years the mine inspection department has cost the State \$16,312.21 above the fees for inspection paid by mine owners. He wants laws to stop this drain on the treasury.

The enactment of laws providing for the election of the Commission of Agriculture, Superintendent of Education and Prison Commissioners by direct vote of the people is recommended. The message concludes with an epitome of the work of the Executive Board, and a suggestion that the policy of reducing bonds with surplus moneys be continued. It is suggested that the past two years the State has retired bonds to the amount of \$1,874,200.

GOV. DENNEEN'S MESSAGE.

Recommends Thorough Revision of Insurance Laws. Springfield, Ill., Jan. 9.—Gov. Denneen in his message to the Legislature to-day recommended insurance legislation along the line of the laws of Massachusetts, including a yearly apportionment of accrued dividends, a statement of surplus to be furnished the policyholders each year, making discrimination by life companies a misdemeanor, and a thorough examination of the affairs of every company at least once every five years.

He also urged that the Insurance Superintendent be made the attorney for service in this State for all insurance companies authorized to do business in Illinois, while any liability remains outstanding against such companies. He recommended a provision prohibiting one fire insurance company from owning the stock of another.

There has been, he said, a general demand for a more extended supervision of the banking business of the State, and with the view of interfering with or impairing the conduct of business institutions, but to prevent the conduct of business. All in the banking business, he said, should be treated alike, and all be subject to inspection by the Federal or State Government.

He recommended legislation prohibiting the increase of capital stock, bonded and other indebtedness of railroads without regard to the actual value of the road, and also a law abolishing railroad passes.

JELKS' FINAL MESSAGE.

Hands Legislature Hot Paragraph On Race Question. Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 9.—In the final message of Gov. Jelks, which was read to the Legislature to-day, especial stress is laid on the necessity for more money for the schools of the State, and better care of the old soldiers. Of the race question he says:

"While the State interferes with the rights of free people, it can interfere to see that the State's money is not expended to keep teachers in the schools who turn out a tremendous proportion of school children who are ignorant and labor with abhorrence or believe they can live decently here as slaves, or have an idea that there is a pleasant life here in the hereafter. It is well for us to provide for the education of our children by providing teachers that are by depending upon moral perversion, supplying them with the State's money to a destructive work."

W. M. Martin has been elected Speaker of the House and Perry Thomas president pro tem. of the Senate.

Too Much Gratitudes.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 9.—Rollin S. Woodruff was sworn in as Governor of this Commonwealth to-day. During the forenoon both branches of the General

WANTED!
AN EXPERIENCED STATIONERY SALES-
LADY; one who is capable of taking charge
of the department.
AN EXPERIENCED PYROGRAPHY SALES-
LADY; one who understands pyrography work.
Apply to superintendent.

AFTER GOULD.

Attack In Missouri On Al-
leged Merger of Roads.

WABASH, MISSOURI PACIFIC
AND IRON MOUNTAIN SUE.

ALLEGED SUBSIDIARY CON-
CERNS ALSO DEFENDANTS.

STEP PLANNED LONG TIME.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 9.—Suits to dissolve the alleged merger of the Wabash, Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad Companies and the Pacific Express Company, and to revoke the license and charters of the Pacific Express Company, American Refrigerator Transit Company, Western Coal and Mining Company, Rich Hill Coal and Mining Company and Kansas-Missouri Elevator Company were filed in the Supreme Court by Attorney General Hadley to-day.

The petitions allege the stock of the companies named are owned by the same interests, the Goulds, in violation of the provisions of the Constitution and laws of Missouri.

Talking of the actions, Attorney General Hadley said:

"These suits are brought for the purpose of forcing a discontinuance of the ownership of the stock of the Wabash, Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Companies, and the control of these three companies, two of which are parallel and competing lines, by the same interests, and to force a discontinuance of the ownership in the Pacific Express Company, American Refrigerator Transit Company, Western Coal and Mining Company and the Kansas-Missouri Elevator Company. By this stock ownership these roads have, in fact, been engaging in business not authorized by their charters and prohibited by the Constitution and laws of the State. The forfeiture of the charters of the coal mining companies and of the Kansas-Missouri Elevator Company is prayed for, as well as the license of the Pacific Express Company and the American Refrigerator Transit Company to do business in the State, but the forfeiture of the charters of the railroad companies is asked only in case they should fail to discontinue, within a definite time, these usurpations, should the courts so order. Illegal contracts exist to greater or less extent in the case of a number of other Missouri roads, and other suits will be begun as soon as the work in my office will permit."

Action Long Planned.

"These cases have been under consideration nearly a year—ever since the disclosures incident to the Gould-Ramsey contest for control of the Wabash. Their institution has, however, been delayed by press of work incident to the Standard Oil and maximum freight-rate litigation, and sickness, which took me from my office for nearly six months."

Chief Justice Gantt, of the Supreme Court, made quite a long and interesting statement in his opinion, returned in the Supreme Court on January 23, upon which day the defendants must appear and make answer to the allegations in the petition.

The petitions allege that the Wabash and the Missouri Pacific roads between St. Louis and Kansas City are parallel and competing lines as to traffic between these two cities, and also as to much of the intermediate territory.

It is alleged that the Missouri Pacific owns and holds 44,354 1/4 of 44,354 1/4 of the stock of the Iron Mountain; that the Missouri Pacific owns 20,000 shares of the preferred stock of the Wabash, the Iron Mountain, and others of the preferred stock of the Wabash, and \$5,435,000 of the debenture stock of the Pacific Express Company; that the Iron Mountain owns 2,853 and the Missouri Pacific 2,217 shares of the stock of the American Refrigerator Transit Company, being the entire amount of stock issued by that company.

There is also an allegation that the Iron Mountain and Missouri Pacific have the same officers, have no general officers in the field, and that the books and records of the companies are kept in the office in New York.

Two Companies Practically One. "The persons and interests in ownership and control," says the petition, "of the Missouri Pacific Company, being members of the Gould family, of which Jay Gould was, until his death, the head, and other persons interested with the said Gould family in railroad, telegraph and kindred enterprises, have combined and conspired to bring under the control and domination of the same persons and interests the Wabash and Missouri Pacific roads, and to the purpose of preventing and destroying all competition between the said companies, and for the purpose of making the two companies as one in practical effect and so far as concerns any public interest involved."

Also, it is alleged that the arrangement "whereby the holders of the debenture bonds of the Wabash Company are permitted to elect six of the thirteen directors of the said company, and the shareholders permitted to elect but six of said directors, and to bring under the control of the State of Missouri and its usurpation by the said Wabash Company, its president and members of the board of directors, the said rights and privileges not granted by law and forbidden by law to be exercised or enjoyed by said company, its president and members."

Gould Refuses To Talk.

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CINCINNATI WAREHOUSE TO ADVANCE MONEY

On Tobacco Pooled By Kentucky Growers—Will Require \$2,000,000.

Cincinnati, Jan. 9.—[Special.]—With the signatures of 65 per cent. of the tobacco growers of Kentucky binding themselves to hold the tobacco until it can be marketed at a profit satisfactory to the farmers' pool, representatives of the organization are in Cincinnati to finance the project. One-half are able to carry their own crops; the remainder are the weak spot in the organization, as, unless they receive aid, they will be well at what ever price the trust happens to offer. The banks of Cincinnati are friendly to the project. It will take about \$2,000,000.

Charles Lebus, with several others of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Tobacco Growers' Pool, conferred with representatives of the Cincinnati Tobacco Warehouse Company at the Emory Hotel to-night.

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Safety-Vault Boxes For Rent

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Big enough to hold your valuable papers, your diamonds, etc.

Fire-proof, burglar-proof and "lost" proof.

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A Consolidation of
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Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1890.

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Louisville, Ky., 1843.

MORNING COURIER.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1844.

First issued as the
Courier-Journal November 8, 1868.

Rates.

Daily edition, one year, \$10.00
Daily and Sunday edition, one year, 8.00
Daily and Sunday, one month, .75
Weekly edition, one year, 1.00

To City Subscribers.

Daily, delivered, 10c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, 15c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, 1 month, 65c

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Entered at the Louisville Post-office as
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15, 16, 18, 20 and 24 pages, .2 cents
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to examine MS's, but return postage
must be included.

TEN PAGES

THURSDAY.....JAN. 10, 1907

"Business."

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 9.—The New
York stock market was dull and listless,
with a slight rally in the last hour which
carried prices a shade above yesterday's
closing.

Money on call was firm at 2 to 3 per
cent, ruling at 2. Time loans were
slightly easier at 4. Sterling exchange
was weak.

Final quotations on wheat for May de-
livery were a shade higher in the Chicago
market. Corn was up 1/4c and oats were
up 1/2c higher.

The cotton market opened 5 to 6 points
lower, and soon after call sagged off 1
to 1 1/2 points from the opening, then ad-
vanced about 3 points, and when the gin-
ners' report was announced jumped up 15
points, closing 5 to 7 points below the
best price.

The Chicago cattle market was steady
to strong, the hog market weak to so-
liver, and the sheep market steady to
the higher.

Persia and the Shah.

The death of Muzaffar-ed-din ends
the career of the Shah whose reign
gave to Persia a constitution. There-
fore, it brings to a close one of the
most important periods in Persia's
history. His successor to the throne
will have quite a different Government
to preside over from that headed by
his forefathers. They were absolute.
They had power over the life and death
of all their subjects. Their courts were
the courts of favoritism and of bribery.
They ran things on the opera-
bouffe pattern, which bore heavily
upon the people of the monarchy. They,
therefore, mingled the comic with
the tragic.

It was about a year ago that the
Persians caught the fever for suffrage
and a constitution, which had become
epidemic in some quarters of the globe.
The most direct influence to bring
about their uprising is believed to
have been Russia, Persia's next-door
neighbor on the north, where insurrec-
tion was rampant. After quibbling
and temporizing, after resisting feebly,
but as well as he could, Muzaffar-ed-
din was finally compelled to give in to
the demands of his subjects. It was
in August that he decreed the estab-
lishment of a Parliament and dismissed
from his service the Grand Vizier
whom the people hated for his cruelty
and autocratic methods. His decree
was not entirely acceptable to the
revolutionary elements. It did not go
far enough. They insisted on further
concessions. Whether the Shah yield-
ed them has not been made clear in
the various cable dispatches that have
come from Teheran in recent months.
At any rate, about that time the mon-
arch became ill. A number of times the
life was despaired of, but he lingered
these four or five months. There were
some who suspected that he was
not so ill as reported; some who did not
believe him ill at all. To these it oc-
curred that the rumor was but a ruse
to stay the revolutionary movement
and postpone the critical moment when
the Shah would have to determine
finally his action on the supplement-
ary exactions of the people. His death
proved that their suspicions were not
well founded—unless, perchance, his de-
ath was hastened by the stress and
peril of the past twelve months is
plain. It is not conducive to any
monarch's health to find his nation
restless and turbulent, his people clamor-
ous against him and himself com-
pelled to surrender many of the pre-
rogatives that had come down to him
from the ages. It is not remarkable
that the health of the Shah was im-
paired by these blood-curdling experi-
ences of his final year. Truly the
Shah, like the Czar of all the Russias
and a few others whose titles need not
be mentioned, lived to learn that the
lot of an autocrat isn't necessarily
"an appy one."

In view of the upset state of Persia
it is not certain that the new Shah will
have easy sailing. Besides the in-
ternal conditions, there are certain
foreign complications that may arise
to give him a somewhat lively time.
Altogether, the Persian situation is one

worth watching. It may be diverting
before the last chapter is told.

Eyes Are On Breathitt.

Attorney A. Floyd Bryd's plea to the
court to save the Kentucky judiciary
from another disgrace by allowing no
tricks or chicanery to enter into the
trial of James Hargis on the charge
of the murder of Dr. Cox finds an
echo in the hearts of every loyal Ken-
tuckian who loves fair play and puts
the reputation of the State above self-
ish advantage. There has been enough
force in the Hargis trials heretofore
and the people at large are heartily
sick and profoundly disgusted with the
record. Hargis this time is being tried
at Jackson, his old stamping-ground,
in Breathitt county, where it has been
his boast that he does as he "damn
pleases." Public opinion does not far
him persecuted. It does want him
tried "on the square." It does want
the representatives of the law against
murder and of the commandment
which says "Thou shalt not kill" to be
heard "on the square." The man
who stands in the way will feel the
sting of an outraged people's resent-
ment and he will be branded with an
everlasting odium. Let's see whether
Hargis does as he "damn pleases" in
this instance.

Which Is the Arch Standpatter?

Persons who have grown mad with
hero worship have believed the Presi-
dent to be more kindly disposed to-
ward tariff reform than the Speaker of
the House. The attitude of Mr. Roose-
velt toward the Ship Subsidy Bill that
has just been buried for the hundredth
time in the Merchant Marine and Fish-
eries Committee leaves open the ques-
tion of whether the Speaker or the
President is the arch standpatter of to-
day.

The President, it is said, warmly ad-
vocates a tonnage subsidy. Representa-
tive Watson, of Indiana, reflecting the
sentiments of the Speaker, objects to
an indiscriminate tonnage subsidy, but
is willing to compromise upon a bill
providing for a subvention to mail
lines to South America. There is now
gossip in Washington to the effect that
the President is considering the ad-
visability of sending to Congress a
measure urging the enactment of a
radical subsidy law such as Mr. Can-
non and other leaders state positively
could not get enough votes to have a
chance of passage.

Mr. Cannon, whose political wisdom
is of a finer quality than his political
morals, believes that the enactment of
the law proposed would be the straw
that would break the camel's back and
that the next Congress would be Demo-
cratic as a result. His policy is to put
the people off with promises of tariff
revision. Since that of the President is
to hammer through Congress, if possi-
ble, a bill for which there would be no
need in the event of tariff revision, his
attitude as a standpatter seems some-
what more extreme than that of the
Speaker.

Want a Smoother Name.

A dispatch to the Portland Oregonian
says that in case the Ship Subsidy Bill,
which passed the Senate, cannot be
put through the House, a trick is pro-
posed by which a part of its benefit
may accrue to the men who are most
actively opposing it.

It seems that the word "subsidy" is
very unpleasant to many Congressmen
for the reason that their constituents
do not like it. Hence, if the bill men-
tioned fails to pass it is suggested that
an amendment to the Post-office Ap-
propriation Bill be adopted, providing
for postal "subventions" to steamers
between the Pacific coast and the
Orient, and between any port of the
United States and those of South
America. There is no harm in pay-
ing for carrying the mails. They are al-
ready carried and are paid for often at
a very high price. But the proposed
postal subventions are nothing but
disguised subsidies, says the Oregonian,
and, no doubt, it is right. They would
not cause the establishment of any
new lines. The effect would simply
be to give more money to existing
lines, which are already amply paid.

Subsidy, without any corresponding
advantage to the people, is just as
offensive under any other name as un-
der that. The truth is, it is a gratuity,
a bounty, and the term subsidy itself
is arrant flattery. There is no word
that fully expresses it except "steal."

A Chicago Experiment.

Some time ago a number of Chicago
idealists concluded that they would ex-
periment with a theater devoted to the
"higher drama" and to the advance-
ment of American writers of drama.
They got up a heavy guarantee fund
and founded the New Theater. Social
lights and intellectuals headed the pro-
cession.

The resignation of the director—the
Intendant, they would call him in some
places—a few days ago showed that the
idealism of the guarantors was of a
peculiar brand, and his own idealism
was scarcely less strange. The guaran-
tors wanted weird, intellectual, lit-
erary and more or less immoral stuff—
the sort which could not find in the
commercial theaters; he gave them the
things by George Ade, the dramatiza-
tion of one of the six "best sellers,"
and, occasionally, a foreign masterpiece.
He believed in idealism in the drama if
it hovered near the money-making
standards of the commercial theaters.
Here was a great breach in their ideas
of the ideal drama. Incidentally, it
was developed that there were other
differences. One day a woman called
up the ticket office and had two seats
reserved. She was a prominent mem-
ber of the society of guarantors. Later
she was incensed because the seats al-
lotted to her by the ticket seller were
next to persons who didn't move in a
social set of her altitude. Still other
members of the society haunted the

stage during the performances and as-
sumed to give orders and dictate in a
way offensive to the director. The
financial results became unsatisfactory
to all. Finally, after a money-and-
parrot time, the director handed in his
resignation. The fate of the New the-
ater appears to hang in the balance.

The history of the experiment is of
striking importance because it is the
most notable effort in America to heed
the age-old clamor among the intel-
lectual and artistically elite for an
"endowed" theater—a theater where,
without regard to money receipts, only
the highest form of the drama may be
found, and where the beacon of art
and literature may blaze the way for
the populace from low to high dramatic
tastes. We see that this attempt so
far has not been as successful as might
be wished. It is clear, however, that
it does not offer a fair example of the
possibilities of an endowed theater. The
director, it seems plain, did not choose
bills that differed from the average bill
of the average theater, and therefore
the New theater has had no marked
individuality as a temple of genius.

Probably the performances of ordinary
plays, too, were below the standard of
the performances of similar plays at
other theaters. Moreover, everybody
concerned appears to have had con-
fused ideas as to just what sort of the-
ater the New theater should be, one
thinking it should hold only the rarified
atmosphere of the esthetic and majes-
tic, and another believing it should be a
rendezvous for none but "the smart
set." An institution so beset and con-
fused is at its birth doomed to a
checkered, if not a checked, career.

Still, let's see what will happen under
the new director. There may come a
change for the better.

Exit Locomotive.

The steam locomotive, until recently
looked upon as a marvel of mechanical
achievement, is getting to be regarded
as something of a back number, and
the indications are that the next gen-
eration will see it as obsolete as the
stage coach is to-day.

Experiments prove that the electric
motor has many advantages over the
steam engine, among them that of be-
ing smokeless. The New York Central
will soon be using for terminal pur-
poses at Grand Central station the
smokeless motor, and other lines are
making preparations to use electric
power in and near New York. The
Pennsylvania's terminal in New York
will be reached only by trains drawn
by electricity, no steam locomotives
being allowed to enter Washington
after the new station is completed, and
the next generation are on foot to prevent
the use of steam power engines in St. Louis
and Chicago.

Electricity for use at all important
terminal points seems destined to sup-
plant steam within the next decade.
The change will, naturally, be wel-
comed by all cities and suburbs where
train smoke is injurious to health and
a bar to cleanliness. While it has not
been demonstrated as yet that the elec-
tric motors would be profitable for long
hauls, there is every reason to believe
that this will be demonstrated in the
comparatively near future, and that
the power for drawing trains will be
generated at power stations and dis-
tributed to motors at a cost less than
the present expense of generating
power on the track. The rapidity with
which changes are wrought by rail-
roads whenever it is demonstrable that
a change would be an improvement is
a guarantee that the time will not be
long between the proof of the prac-
ticability of the use of the electric mo-
tor in trunk line traffic and the imple-
ment of the "thrilling locomotive,"
whose mighty power has inspired poets,
quivering with repressed energy at the
station, and the massive mogul strain-
ing up long grades toward the back-
bone of a mountain range with the
labored breathing of some colossal
monster thrill the imaginative specta-
tor no less to-day than did the primi-
tive engine when steam transportation
was experimental and before the his-
tory of the locomotive's marvelous
feats of speed and strength had been
written. The passing of the noisy,
smoke-breathing monster of the rails
will mark the elimination of a feature
of transportation no less picturesque
in its way than the giant clipper ship
with her mystifying multitude of lines
and her mountain of canvas, but the
electric motor as a substitute for the
steam engine will be as welcome as
the substitution of the fast passenger
steamer for the wind-jammer on the
ocean and for the mule-drawn canal
boat and sweep-propelled barge on in-
land waterways.

Overworked Employees.

Governor-elect Hoke Smith, of Geor-
gia, has deemed it necessary to call
attention again to the great number
of railroad wrecks and to give his
theory of the cause of them. Mr. Smith
may not have much exclusive infor-
mation on this subject, but as his posi-
tion gives him the ear of the public,
his plea may have some effect.

The great number of wrecks and
other fatal accidents on the railroads
has attracted much attention in recent
years, but without any corresponding
improvement in management. Details
of catastrophe after catastrophe come
to us almost daily, and the total mor-
tality is something disagreeable, even
shocking to contemplate. Much is said,
of course, of the great extent of this
country, and the millions that travel
by rail, as an explanation of the num-
ber of casualties, and these are per-
sistent considerations, but they do not
justify, they do not excuse, the fright-
ful mortality which results from ac-
cidents on the roads.

Mr. Smith says that the roads have
dual duties, first to the public and
secondly to their stockholders. The
managers represent the latter and are

sollicitous for large dividends. The
people must look to the State and the
nation for protection. But we need
not assume that the managers of rail-
roads are wrong in trying to conduct
business according to right principles,
and to earn dividends if possible. That
is what they are there for. But they
also owe a duty to the public, and this
also they are bound to observe. Cer-
tainly they do not add to the dividends
of the company by promoting disas-
ters. There are always very costly,
both in material destroyed and in the
damages that must be paid to the in-
jured whenever negligence appears.
Any management which adds largely
to the number of accidents is neces-
sarily very costly.

Gov. Smith says the accidents are
largely caused by employing in experi-
enced and underpaid men and then
overworking them. As the forces of
railroads must be continually recruit-
ed from those that have been engag-
ed in other employments there must
necessarily always be an element of the
inexperienced. These may, however, be
generally placed in positions not of
the highest importance, but neverthe-
less there must always be some who
lack that experience which is neces-
sary to the highest efficiency. This
should always be kept in view, and it
is hardly a just subject of complaint
that these inexperienced men are not
paid high wages. If they are a fruit-
ful cause of disasters they are dear at
any price. To put inexperienced men
into responsible positions because they
are cheap is, indeed, highly improper,
but it remains to be proved that this
is a common practice. On the con-
trary, it seems to be the privilege of
the roads to retain men who show a
disposition and a capacity to learn the
business, and to promote them when
they show themselves worthy.

As to the matter of overworking
there seems to be better grounds for
complaint. Repeatedly we read of ac-
cidents caused by men who had been
employed for many hours over the
usual time. Exhaustion had put an
end to their efficiency, and they were
no longer able to give that attention
to the requirements for the safety of
the public which they were able to
exercise under normal circumstances.

It is to the interests of the working
classes that employees be not over-
worked in any sort of business. Upon
railroads, however, the public have as
great an interest in this matter as the
employees and sometimes even more.
Their lives and limbs are at stake,
and their safety depends upon the effi-
ciency of the service.

The plea is often made that these
instances of overwork are in cases of
emergency. Unexpected conditions
arise, and it becomes absolutely neces-
sary to keep employees at work much
beyond the usual time. Now emer-
gencies are always possible, and they
are frequent in the operation of rail-
roads. But many of these emergencies
can be foreseen, and provision made
to meet them. We have had such an
abundance of illustration of the sort of
emergencies that often arise that it
would seem that special provisions
ought to be made to meet them. This
would involve some expense, no
doubt, but the neglect of them entails
great expense also. It is not appar-
ent that dividends are increased by
accidents which cause immense de-
struction of property, great loss of life
and consequent claims for damages.
If these accidents are due to the desire
of managers to add to dividends the
policy is often short-sighted and in-
effective.

It seems clear, therefore, that the
railroads and the public are equally
interested in a policy which shall
diminish the number of accidents. That
accidents often result from the over-
working of employees is certain, and
while this may be necessary in some
cases it is hard to believe that much
of it might not be prevented by in-
telligent foresight, and corresponding
intelligence and care in management.
Whenever a railroad employee is un-
necessarily overworked a wrong is done
not only to him, but to all the people
whose safety depends on his efficiency.

James K. Lemon, whose death was
announced yesterday, was a type of
citizen whom no city can afford to lose.
As a business man he linked the mod-
ern generation with the past by con-
tinuing the affairs of a firm estab-
lished by his father in 1828, and by
winning each year greater and greater
esteem. As a man he left a marked
impression on the community by his
integrity, character and modesty. He
was an influence for good quite re-
moved from his labors as a church-
man, and his loss must cause much
wide regret in Louisville.

"Don't be afraid to flood your home
with fresh pure air every day," says
the Ohio State Journal. Nobody's
afraid. The trouble is that the home is
such an unwieldy thing to carry to the
country every day.

If it were possible to give the anarch-
ist a hypnotic suggestion to retire to
some quiet, lonely place when the spirit
moves him to drop a bomb under him-
self, he might become a most useful
member of society.

Ratsull and the members of the ship
subsidy lobby have suffered reverses,
but as long as there's life in the bandit
there's no hope that he is done attempt-
ing to pillage.

Mr. Hughes is said to have started in
like a real Governor. Too bad. It is
to be hoped, however, that he'll get on
the right track and behave like a real
citizen.

It used to be Mabel. Then it was
Mabelle. With the prospect of having
access to St. Paul dividends it has
become Maybelle.

INSIDE AND OUT

Louisville Will Be Decorated
For Exposition.

ABLE MEN AT HEAD OF DE-
PARTMENTS ON BEAUTIFYING.

BUSINESS MEN WILL BE ASKED
TO PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION.

FOR PLACARDED PROGRESS.

With the calm assurance of a veter-
an, Julius V. Beckmann, Director of
Decorations for the Greater Louisville
Exposition, has gone at his task and
has subdivided the organization of his
division into seven departments in
order that the best results may be
obtained with as little conflict between
the duties of the workers as possible.

Beckmann is in charge of the
Decorations and Illumination Commit-
tee for the Home-coming celebration
last June, and his work attracted the
attention of all the great throngs of vi-
sitors who were in Louisville at that
time. Mr. Beckmann is thoroughly ac-
quainted with his duties by reason of
this former experience, has organized
an excellent body of workers and de-
clares that the decoration and illumina-
tion in Louisville during the exposition
period, March 18-20, will be the best
ever seen here. Mr. Beckmann is in full
charge of the decoration and illumina-
tion plans, and will receive the
decoration and illumination of the
city in any arrangement he may make.

The plans for decoration during the
exposition period are more comprehen-
sive than ever before. The Department
of Decorations and Illumination is
in Louisville. It is proposed to solicit
the merchants and other citizens of
Louisville to follow the lead of the
city which is likely to come
under the observation of exposition vi-
sitors from afar. In order that the
city should be in the best of condition
for the coming of the exposition, Mr.
Beckmann has divided the city into
seven districts, each of which will be
responsible for its own share of the
decoration and illumination.

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HURT AT CIRCUS

Barnum & Bailey Company
Sued For \$10,000.

ELLA LUKEHILL FELL WHEN
SEAT COLLAPSED LAST FALL.

WILL PROVIDES FOR INDIGENT
SCHOOL TEACHERS.

INCOME TO SCHOOL BOARD.

Permanent bodily injuries, received in a fall from a circus seat, are alleged as the basis for a suit for damages of \$10,000 filed by Ella Lukehill, of Louisville, in the Common Pleas branch of the Jefferson Circuit Court yesterday against Barnum & Bailey, Limited. The complaint states that the injuries were suffered during the performance given by the circus in Louisville, September 24, 1906, and the defendant is described as a foreign corporation organized and existing under the laws of England.

Carelessness of the employees of Barnum & Bailey in erecting the series of seats, or grand stand, from which the public might view the circus performance is alleged to have been the cause for the fall which resulted in the plaintiff's injury. By this carelessness, it is stated, the seat upon which the plaintiff was seated broke and precipitated her some distance to the ground. She states that she did not know and could not have known by the construction of ordinary care and caution for her own safety that the seat was unsafe and that she was liable to be injured in the use of it.

Injuries are described as being about the body and the limbs, more particularly her right ankle, her right leg, her left arm and her right forearm, both shoulders and her back, and it is stated that her nervous system suffered a severe shock. Injuries to the spine and unknown internal injuries are also alleged. She avers that she has lost much time because of the nature of her injuries, that she has endured great physical pain, and that she was obliged to be confined to bed for medical services.

Provides For Teachers.

Seeking to provide a nucleus for a fund for the support of indigent teachers of the will of the late Prof. George H. Tingler, offered for probate in the County Court yesterday, bequeaths his property to the Louisville School Board after the death of his wife, William and Ellen Tingler. Prof. Tingler was Superintendent of the Louisville Public Schools for many years, and his will, dated December 8, 1902, shows that he had long considered the small salaries received by school teachers.

Verdict For Defense.

Refusing to recognize the claim of an administrator for \$10,000 for the death of a four-year-old child, a jury in Judge Gordon's court yesterday morning returned a verdict in favor of Henry C. Hess, the defendant in the suit. The child, Eva L. Hinkens, was alleged to have been killed by falling through a skylight in an apartment house owned by Hess, and which was said to be improperly guarded. In a former trial a verdict of \$1,000 was awarded the plaintiff, but the case was remanded for retrial by the Court of Appeals.

Husband and Wife Sue.

Suit for damages of \$7,000 against the Louisville Railway Company was filed yesterday afternoon by Samuel J. Howard and Melba Howard. The complaint alleges that Melba Howard was injured in the sum of \$7,000 by reason of personal injuries sustained by her while riding on a street car of the company, and avers that Samuel J. Howard has been injured in the sum of \$7,000 by the loss of his wife's services and expenses.

Court Paragraphs.

Annie Benson was granted a divorce from Walter J. Benson by Judge Samuel S. Kirby on grounds of cruelty.

Anna Blanche Tarrant has brought suit for divorce from John T. Tarrant. She avers cruel and inhuman treatment.

Mattie Kelley was granted a divorce from Dick Gist, alleging desertion, and asking the custody of her infant daughter.

Fred Schell, Sr., sued Minor Beeler and Jerry Beeler on a promissory note for \$12.50, subject to credits amounting to \$0.57.

Declaring that Louisa Barnett deserted.

Two Sisters Have

ECZEMA OF HEAD

Two Illinois Girls Suffer from Scalp

Trouble—Another Sister Needs a

Tonic—Friend Suggests Cuticura

—They Use It and Now Give

MUCH PRAISE TO ALL

CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I must give much praise to all the

Cuticura Remedies. I used but one

box of Cuticura Ointment, and that was

all that was required to cure my

eczema of the head, and a friend of mine told

me to use the Cuticura Remedies, which

I did, and am glad to say that they cured

my eczema entirely. Since then I have

always kept the soap on hand at all

times. My sister was also cured of

eczema of the head by using the

Cuticura Remedies. Another sister has

used Cuticura Resolvent and Pills and

thinks they are a splendid tonic. I can

not say exactly how long I have used

them, but about six months. Miss Edith

Wheeler, R. F. D. No. 6, Morrison,

Ill., Oct. 3, 1906."

EVERY CHILD

Afflicted with Torturing

Disfiguring Humors

Becomes an object of the most tender

solicitude, not only because of its suf-

fering from the dreadfulness of the

disfigurement is to

the duty of mothers

to protect their children

from the influence of

such afflicted children

to protect themselves

with the most effective

treatment available, viz: warm baths with

Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings

with Cuticura Ointment, the Great Skin

Cure. Cures made in infancy and child-

hood are usually speedy and permanent.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for

Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults

Cuticura Ointment (50c) to Heal the Skin, and

Cuticura Resolvent (50c) to Purify the Blood

Costed Pills, 25c, per box of 60, to Purify the Blood

Best throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c.

Prepared by J. C. Williams, Lowell, Mass.

Get Mail Free. On History of Skin and Scalp.

him in November, 1899, George S. Barnett

has filed suit for divorce from her. They

were married in June, 1873.

Edward Jones sued the city of Louis-

ville for \$5,000 for injuries alleged to have

been received in falling into an open coal-

hole in the sidewalk opposite 749 Center

street.

Richard Lee Black was committed to the

Central Asylum for the Insane at

Lakeland yesterday morning after being

adjudged a lunatic in the Criminal Court.

Black is twenty-four years of age.

Four indictments were returned by the

Jefferson county grand jury yesterday as

follows: Malticious cutting, Minnie Brown;

detaining a woman, Grange Norman;

grand larceny, Andy Boehline, and rob-

bery, Robert Vaughn.

Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8.—Present: Chief

Justice and Judges Barker, Leasing, Sit-

tle, Nunn and Hobson.

Appellate division of the Court of Ap-

peals, etc., vs. Walz, administrator,

Douglas, etc., Jefferson; reversed, whole

court sitting, except Judge Barker.

Phoenix Insurance Company vs. Win-

terbury, Hardin, administrator, etc.,

The Gray The Company vs. Clark, etc.,

Hart, administrator, etc., vs. Walz, ad-

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CATARRH PREPARES THE SYSTEM FOR CONSUMPTION

While Catarrh in its first stages usually affects the head, it does not stop there if the trouble is allowed to run on. The contracting of a cold is generally the commencement of the unpleasant symptoms of ringing noises in the ears, nose stopped up, mucus dropping back into the throat, hawking and spitting, etc. The inner skin or mucous membrane of the body becomes inflamed and secretes an unhealthy matter which is absorbed into the blood, and Catarrh becomes a serious and dangerous blood disease. Every day the blood becomes more heavily loaded with these poisonous secretions, and as the poisoned blood constantly passes through the lungs they become diseased, and often Catarrh terminates in Consumption. Sprays, washes, inhalations and such treatment do no real good, because they do not reach the poison-laden blood, where the real trouble lies. The only way to cure Catarrh is to purify and build up the blood. S. S. S. has been proven the remedy best suited for this purpose. It goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and removes every trace of impurity from the circulation, freshens this life stream and, as this healthy blood goes to every nook and corner of the system, Catarrh is driven out and a lasting cure made. The inflamed membranes and tissues cease, the secretions cease, the head is cleared and the entire system renovated and put in good condition by the use of S. S. S. Write for free book which contains valuable information about Catarrh and ask for any special medical advice you desire, without charge.

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